

APPENDIX D

Description and Use of TRI Data

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is mandated by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986. EPCRA provides for the collection and public release of information about the presence and release of hazardous or toxic chemicals in our nation's communities.

Section 313 of EPCRA requires manufacturers to report releases of over 300 chemicals that have been designated as toxic to the environment. Reports are submitted to the U.S. EPA and to the states. Facilities are required to report on releases of toxic chemicals into the air, water and land; on off-site transfers to a separate facility for treatment or disposal; and on pollution prevention activities and chemical recycling. Reports must be submitted on or before July 1 each year, covering activities for the previous calendar year. Reporting began in 1987, and the 1994 reporting year was the latest available for use in this report. The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 expanded the TRI to include mandatory reporting of additional waste management and pollution prevention activities, including recycling, use for energy recovery, and on-site treatment, beginning with the 1991 reporting year.

Not all facilities are required to submit TRI reports. A facility is required to report if it:

Has ten or more full-time employees; and

Manufactures or processes over 25,000 pounds of toxic chemicals or chemical categories specified in EPCRA or added to the list by regulation, or uses more than 10,000 pounds of any designated chemical or category; and

Conducts selected manufacturing operations in the industry groups specified in U.S. Government Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes 20 through 39.

Federal facilities became subject to reporting for the first time for the report due July 1, 1995. EPA is currently considering expansion of TRI reporting to other non-manufacturing sectors. Beginning with the 1995 reporting year, certain facilities will be able to make use of an alternative reporting threshold.

The TRI reporting requirements for 1994 covered 343 chemicals and 22 chemical categories. Coverage of chemicals was greatly expanded (to approximately 600 chemicals) for the 1995 reporting year.

Between 1991 and 1994 (the period covered by this report), some chemicals were added to the TRI list and some were deleted. These changes in the list of designated chemicals complicates the analysis of trends over time. The data reported in Parts II and III of this report include all chemicals reported by facilities, and quantities of chemicals reported that were subsequently delisted are noted in the Part III profiles. Analysis of trends reported in Part I excluded chemicals that were delisted, to provide a common basis for analysis over time. Attachment D-1 lists the chemicals that were added or delisted between 1991 and 1994. Of these, only acetone and butyl benzyl phthalate were reported by assembly plants.¹ None of the chemicals added to the list after 1991 were reported by assembly plants in 1994.

TRI requires the reporting of estimated data and does not mandate that facilities monitor their releases. Various estimation methods are used when monitoring data are not available, which can result in inconsistencies across facilities in reporting practices.

¹ No adjustments could be made for cases where the chemical listing was modified rather than being deleted entirely. Modifications may affect the comparability over time of data reported for the following chemicals and chemical categories: ammonia, sulfuric acid, barium compounds, copper compounds, glycol ethers, and aluminum oxide (fibrous form).

Attachment D-1

Chemicals Added to the TRI List

1991 Reporting Year

Stratospheric ozone depleters - chlorofluorocarbons and halons

- Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)
- Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301)
- Dibromotetrafluoroethane (Halon 2402)
- Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
- Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
- Monochloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
- Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)

1994 Reporting Year

Class II ozone-depleting substances in section 602(b) of the Clean Air Act-
hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

- Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
- Dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123) and isomers
- Chlorotetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124) and isomers
- 1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b) and isomers
- 1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)

New on RCRA hazardous waste list

- Acetophenone
- Amitrole
- Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
- 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene
- Dihydrosafrole
- Ethylene bisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters
- Ethylidene dichloride
- Formic Acid
- Hexachlorophene
- Hydrogen sulfide*
- Malononitrile
- Methacrylonitrile
- Methyl chlorocarbonate
- Methyl mercaptan*
- 2-Methylpyridine
- 5-Nitro-o-toluidine
- Paraldehyde
- Pentachloroethane
- Pronamide
- 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
- Thiram
- Trypan blue
- Warfarin and salts

*reporting for these chemicals has been suspended

Chemicals Removed From the TRI List

Removed for 1991 Reporting Year

Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous)

Removed for 1992 Reporting Year

Di-n-Octyl phthalate (n-dioctyl phthalate)

Removed for 1993 Reporting Year

Barium sulfate (barium compound category)

Copper phthalocyanine compounds substituted with only bromine, chlorine, and/or hydrogen (copper compounds category)

High molecular weight glycol ethers (glycol ethers category)

Removed for 1994 Reporting Year

Butyl benzyl phthalate

Ammonium sulfate (solution)

Acetone

Modified for 1994 Reporting Year

Ammonia (includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water, dissociable ammonium salts, and other sources; 10% of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing)

Sulfuric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size)

Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)